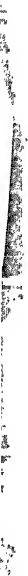


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TOURIST INFORMATION



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"If we were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that nature can bestow—in some parts a very paradise on earth—I should point to INDIA.

"If I were asked under what sky the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered over the greatest problems of life, and has found solutions of some of them which well deserve the attention even of those who have studied Plato and Kant—I should point to INDIA.

"And if I were to ask myself from what literature, we here in Europe, we who have been nurtured almost exclusively on the thoughts of Greeks and Romans, and of one Semitic race, the Jewish, may draw the corrective which is most wanted in order to make our inner life more perfect, more comprehensive, more universal, in fact more truly human a life, not for this life only, but a transfigured and eternal life—again I should point to INDIA."

—MAX MULLER

INDIA

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I N D I A

TOURIST INFORMATION

1. INTRODUCTION

With her culture and traditions going back to more than 5,000 years, with her picturesque customs and manners and her great artistic and literary achievements, India has always been a source of fascination for the traveller.

No country is too far off today for a holiday in India, and once in India a tourist can travel from one end of the country to the other in comfort in planes, trains or motor-cars. A visitor, whether in search of big game or art treasures, intent on studying our ancient culture or bent upon pursuing tropical pleasures will find that India can provide modern amenities

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without dispensing with age-old traditions of hospitality.

This booklet gives information which will be of practical use to tourists to India. The under-mentioned authorities will be glad to furnish any further details which may be required:

- (1) Ministry of Transport (Tourist Traffic Branch), New Delhi.
- (2) Regional Tourist Officer, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Tel. 32446.
- (3) Regional Tourist Officer, Esplanade Mansions, 14-16, Government Place East, Calcutta. Tel. Bank 2821.
- (4) Regional Tourist Officer, 88, Queensway, New Delhi. Tel. 42742 and 8649.
- (5) Regional Tourist Officer, 18-A, Mount Road, Madras. Tel. 46999.

Tourists to India are advised to obtain the Government of India Tourist Introduction Card from the Indian Government representatives abroad or on arrival in India from any of the Regional Tourist officers mentioned above. The card will enable them to obtain such special help

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as they may require from Government authorities during their stay in India.

2. CLIMATE

India has three major seasons: winter, summer and monsoon.

The winter months (November-March) are extremely pleasant. In northern India, it is at times very cold and there are heavy snowfalls on the hills. In eastern India, however, the cold spell lasts only from the middle of December to early January. In Bombay and the Deccan, the climate is cool from December to January but never cold. In the south, there is no cold weather as such but the heat is bearable in the winter months and there are a number of hill stations where the climate is always cool and bracing. The summer (April-June) in India, is generally hot. The monsoon, extending from July to September, is the time when the country gets its annual rainfall. Even in the hottest summer, a visitor, if he so desires, can find cool and healthy resorts in the hills for which India is so well known. Places like Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Darjeeling, Ranchi, Pachmarhi, Abu, Mahabaleshwar, Ooty and Kodaikanal, and

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Kashmir and the Kulu valleys are delightfully pleasant during the summer months. The temperature does not normally rise above 70 deg. In short a visitor to India can find the type of climate he likes, all the year round, at one place or the other.

3. CLOTHING

In some parts of northern India the temperature during winter ranges between 40° to 50° in the evening. Light tweed or flannel suits can be worn in that part of the country in the day time throughout most of the cold weather. For the rest of India plenty of underclothes and light suits are required. During the summer months, thin or tropical clothing would have to be specially made or bought. These can be purchased in India cheaper than in Europe and America ready made or to order at short notice. Tourists, especially men, need not worry too much about warm clothes as these can easily be made anywhere in India to suit all tastes. Imported suiting and shirting and other materials are available and tailoring is of a high standard. A warm suit could be got ready in a couple of weeks' time at a cost ranging from Rs. 200/- to 400/-. A cotton suit costs between Rs. 100/- to 150/-. Thus the tourist can easily supplement his wardrobe in

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India without any difficulty and at reasonable prices.

4. POPULATION

India has a population of 357 million people. A variety of customs and costumes are obtained in the country. Almost all the religions of the world are represented. Hinduism counts about 240 million adherents. Forty millions are Muslims. Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians are among the other important religious groups.

5. LANGUAGE

Hindi is the national language of India. English is understood by all educated people, tourist guides and hotel staff. Many of the leading newspapers and periodicals are published in English and so are the railway and airline time-tables.

6. POLITICAL UNITS

The Indian Republic comprises twenty-seven States.

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A list of the States and their capitals is given below :

<i>State</i>	<i>Capital</i>
1. Madras	MADRAS
2. Bombay	BOMBAY
3. West Bengal	CALCUTTA
4. Uttar Pradesh	LUCKNOW
5. Punjab	SIMLA
6. Bihar	PATNA
7. Madhya Pradesh	NAGPUR
8. Assam	SHILLONG
9. Orissa	BHUVANESHWAR
10. Saurashtra	RAJKOT
11. Madhya Bharat	GWALIOR-INDORE
12. Patiala and East Punjab States Union	PATIALA
13. Rajasthan	JAIPUR
14. Travancore-Cochin Union	TRIVANDRUM
15. Hyderabad	HYDERABAD
16. Jammu and Kashmir	SRINAGAR
17. Mysore	BANGALORE
18. Himachal Pradesh	SIMLA
19. Bilaspur	BILASPUR
20. Kutch	BHUJ
21. Bhopal	BHOPAL
22. Tripura	AGARTALA
23. Manipur	IMPHAL
24. Delhi	DELHI
25. Ajmer	AJMER
26. Coorg	MERCARA
27. Vindhya Pradesh	REWA

7. PASSPORTS AND VISAS

Every foreign tourist entering India should be in possession of a valid passport issued by his Government.

He should also obtain before leaving his country a visa from the Indian representative abroad (or the British representative in countries where there are no Indian representatives). Commonwealth citizens are exempt from the visa requirement, provided their passports are valid for travel to India. Persons of non-Indian origin domiciled in South Africa are, however, required to obtain entry permits.

Visas for India are, unless otherwise specified, valid for a single journey only. Foreign tourists proceeding on short visits of not exceeding two weeks' duration to the neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Ceylon, and Nepal can, however, obtain return visas from the State Governments in India before they leave.

Tourist Visas

Indian representatives abroad who are normally called upon to deal with applications from foreign tourists have been authorized to grant visas valid for three months' stay in India to such persons without prior reference to the Government of India.

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Transit Visas

Transit visas *are required* for foreign tourists travelling through India *en route* to a final destination even when holding a through ticket to their destination.

Transit visas for India can be granted by the Indian representatives, or by the British representatives in countries where there are no Indian representatives, without prior reference to the Government of India.

Transit visas are not necessary for through passengers who do not leave the aerodrome during the stop-over period of the aircraft or the ship while in port. If for good reasons, any such passenger decides to break his journey in India he can obtain a landing permit from the competent aerodrome or port authority.

In the event of any doubt or difficulty arising with regard to Indian passport and visa regulations, Indian representatives abroad, or British representatives in countries where Indian representatives are not functioning, will be glad to advise intending visitors.

8. REGISTRATION

All foreign tourists arriving in India are required to get themselves registered at the port

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of arrival and obtain certificates of registration. They will be registered as "tourists" and will not be required to report their movements to the police or registration authorities during their stay in India.

Foreign tourists are also granted, along with their initial registration, permits showing the period (generally three months) for which they are permitted to stay in India.

Tourists should surrender their certificates of registration and residential permits at the time of their departure from India ; these are collected at the port or place of departure.

9. HEALTH CERTIFICATES

The Government of India have placed no health restrictions on persons entering India by sea or air, except in regard to yellow fever. Health documents are not, therefore, demanded in respect of any infectious diseases other than yellow fever from persons who are in transit (irrespective of the nature and duration of transit) or who seek entry into India. All persons arriving in India, whose journey or voyage has involved travelling (i) from or through the endemic yellow fever areas of Africa or South America or ports in such areas, or (ii) in an aircraft infected with yellow fever, should be in possession of valid yellow fever

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inoculation certificates in the prescribed international form. All air passengers arriving at the first airport in India from abroad are also required to fill the form of 'Personal Declaration of Origin and Health' prescribed under the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation 1944.

All persons are advised, in their own interest, to be protected against small-pox and cholera according to international requirements and to possess valid certificates of vaccination and inoculation.

Validity periods of certificates :

Small-pox certificate—Not less than fourteen days and not more than three years old.

Cholera Certificate—Not less than seven days and not more than six months old.

Yellow fever certificate—(a) Not less than fifteen days and not more than four years old in the case of a person inoculated in an endemic yellow fever area, or who entered such an area within ten days of inoculation and (b) not less than ten days and not more than four years old in all other cases.

10. CUSTOMS

1. **Customs Examination :** Customs examination for in-coming travellers is usually done

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on a generous scale, each traveller usually being asked to open one package. The duty payable on most articles varies from 25% to 75% according to the article.

2. Declaration Required : All articles in the possession of the traveller must be declared to the Customs Officer. Customs declaration forms to be executed by travellers must state actual values.

3. Liability to Duty : Personal effects are allowed to enter free. Following are generally considered as personal effects:

One typewriter, two cameras, one of which may be small cine camera, one pair of binoculars, two tennis rackets, two fountain pens, two watches, one portable gramophone, one set of golf clubs, violin, perambulator (when accompanied by child), a reasonable quantity of films, two fishing rods, one small cinematograph projector, i.e., for non-standard films, one travelling clock, one portable stove up to the value of Rs. 10, one sewing machine, one electric iron and instruments and appliances for professional use.

The following additional dutiable goods are also allowed free up to the limits shown against each:

- (a) Alcoholic liquor—one quart.
- (b) Perfumed spirit—one pint.
- (c) Fifty cigars and 100 cigarettes whether in opened or unopened boxes or tins.

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- (d) Tobacco—half pound.
- (e) Confectionery—Rupees three.
- (f) Articles brought as souvenirs—up to the value of Rs. 50.
- (g) Personal jewellery ordinarily up to Rs. 5,000 in value and without limit if the Customs Collector is satisfied,

- (i) that the passenger is not resident in India ;

- (ii) that he is not visiting this country on business or accompanying any one on business ; and

- (iii) that his status warrants the ownership of such jewellery.

- (h) Articles of household use within following limits:

(i)	Silverware	...	Rs.	200/-
(ii)	Household linen	...	..	100/-
(iii)	Glassware & crockery	...	..	100/-
(iv)	Cutlery	...	..	75/-
(v)	Cooking utensils	...	..	25/-
(vi)	Pictures	...	..	50/-
(vii)	Gems and stones—up to twenty in number.			

Husband and wife together are entitled to double the above allowances.

The following articles are liable to duty:

- (i) Arms and ammunition ;
- (ii) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor-cars and motor-cycles ;

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- (iii) Radio sets and radiograms ;
- (iv) Cloth to be made up into apparel and furnishing materials ;
- (v) All furniture except deck-chairs, portable tables and camp-cots.

4. **Firearms and other Prohibited Goods :** All persons importing firearms into India for private use must obtain from the Commissioner of Police a "Possession Licence".

Certain bores such as those used by the Army, Police, etc., namely, .303 in the case of rifles, .410 bore in the case of muskets and .38, .441 and .455 in the case of pistols and revolvers are strictly prohibited to the visitor. It is of the utmost importance that all firearms should be produced before the Customs Inspectors and full details of them should be entered in the space provided on the back of the Customs form. All firearms and ammunition excepting service pattern revolvers, forming part of a military officer's equipment, are liable to duty. If re-exported within two years, seven-eighths of the duty paid are refunded, provided the prescribed procedure is followed for claim of such refunds. Particular attention is drawn to the note on the head of the Baggage Declaration Form on the danger of handing over loaded firearms. Arms which are not covered by licence will be taken to the Customs House from where they will be cleared

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on production of the necessary licence and on payment of duty. It is possible for a passenger who does not wish to clear his weapon to leave it in Customs custody. It will be put on board the steamer by which he leaves India on payment of rent and delivery charges.

The importation of certain goods, e.g., dangerous drugs, etc., is prohibited or restricted. There are also restrictions regarding the importation and exportation of gold coins, and gold bullion, silver bullion, live plants and seeds.

Unaccompanied baggage is entitled to all the benefits of free allowances provided it arrives within four months (one month in case of passengers arriving from Ceylon, Pakistan and Portuguese possessions in India) before or after the owner's arrival in India.

The Collectors of Customs have discretion to pass certain other goods not listed above and brought by tourists provided the duty is not more than Rs. 100 and the goods are not consumable stores.

Articles imported for trade purposes or for the use of other parties cannot be considered as *bona fide* personal baggage and their importation requires a licence from the licensing authority. Import of goods for such purposes without the required licence will involve heavy penalties including forfeiture of the goods.

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CUSTOMS (EXPORT)

1. *List of important articles for which export permit is not generally required provided they are part of the passenger's accompanying baggage:*

- (i) *Bona fide* personal effects such as bedding, used footwear, cigarette cases, chairs, tables, used kitchen utensils, Kashmir artware, Indian curios ;
- (ii) Personal jewellery, ivory and ivory articles, postage stamps, pictures, photographs, musical instruments, shikar trophies such as tiger, lion, panther, leopard or wild boar skins, toys, wines and liquors. In case of export of jewellery, made wholly or mainly of gold and in the case of jewellery other than those made wholly or mainly of gold in excess of Rs. 5,000, a permit from the Reserve Bank of India is, however, necessary if exported to countries other than Afghanistan, Iran, French territories in India except Chandernagore, Portuguese India, Ceylon, Pakistan and Persian Gulf Region. The limit for the latter countries is Rs. 2,000 only.
- (iii) Small quantities of Indian silk and art silk manufactures, Indian woollen manufactures ;

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- (iv) Clocks, timepieces, home cine equipments, watches, fountain pens, cameras of foreign manufacture, minor electrical appliances, binoculars, instruments, apparatus and appliances, spectacles (two per adult), etc., provided they belong to the passenger and have been in his use ;
- (v) A limited quantity of foodstuffs (5 lbs. per head) of controlled commodities (excepting foodgrains).

2. *List of important articles requiring export permit.*—Electric bulbs, motor-cars and motor-cycles, bicycles of foreign manufacture, typewriters, wireless sets, refrigerators ; all rationed foodgrains and other foodstuffs in excess of reasonable quantities.

3. Export permits for new furniture are not granted.

4. Passengers going to North or South America are allowed to carry with them controlled goods worth up to Rs. 1,000 not covered by ordinary baggage rules, including articles meant for presentation or samples but not merchandise. In the case of passengers proceeding to Europe the limit is Rs. 500.

11. CURRENCY REGULATIONS

1. Tourists are allowed to bring into India any amount of Indian or foreign currency notes or coins except in the cases where the limits sanctioned against them apply.

Bank of England notes ... £ 10 per head.

Indian notes from Burma ... Rs. 100 per head or
Rs. 200 if arriving
by Ledo Route.

Government of India
one-rupee notes from
Pakistan and Afghanistan Nil.

Indian coin from Pakistan
and Afghanistan ... Rs. 5 per head.
(in value)

Burma notes ... Nil.

Tourists must make a declaration in the prescribed form to the Customs Authorities and get it countersigned by them. Any notes in excess of the prescribed limits are detained by the Customs Authorities and a receipt is given. When the traveller leaves India the notes so detained are delivered to him on production of the receipt.

2. Foreign currency notes brought into India and declared to the Customs Authorities are allowed to be exchanged by travellers with any

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authorized dealer or with any authorized money-changer who will endorse the amount exchanged on the reverse of the form referred to in the first paragraph. Adequate facilities exist for the exchange of foreign currency notes at all airports and docks, and the money-changers display prominently at the place of their business the rates of exchange for foreign currency in which they deal.

3. Transit passengers may exchange, either in part or completely, the foreign currency notes, brought in and declared to the Customs. The following currencies, however, will be exchanged only to the extent these are allowed to be exported by the countries concerned, unless the visitor is in possession of a special permit issued by the appropriate authorities in the foreign country concerned authorizing him to take out more than the normal limit which is indicated below:—

St. Dollars notes	... \$ 45 per head.
Egyptian notes	... E£ 20 per head.
Australian notes	... A£ 10 per head.

Any balance remaining unexpended is permitted to be taken out on the tourist's leaving India on the strength of the Form A which will indicate the amount brought in and the amount exchanged, if any.

4. It is not obligatory for tourists to spend in India all the money changed by them into

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Indian currency. They are permitted to convert any unexpended balance in Indian currency in which the funds were originally brought in by them. They are also at liberty to take out with them amounts in Indian currency up to Rs. 270, if they so choose, without any permit. Travellers to Pakistan and Afghanistan cannot, however, carry with them, Indian currency notes exceeding Rs. 50 per head.

5. **Travellers' Cheques :** There is no limit on the amount which can be brought in or taken out by the visitors.

6. **Exchange Control :** It is unlawful to transact business in foreign exchange except through authorized dealers. The official rates of exchange are as follows:—

£1 equal to Rs. 13.33
\$1 equal to Rs. 4.76

The actual buying and selling rates, however, differ slightly from these rates.

Notes.—The above exchange regulations are liable to be modified from time to time and the tourists should in their own interest contact their travel agents or any bank dealing in foreign exchange for the latest regulations.

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12. INDIAN CURRENCY

The rupee is the Indian unit of currency. Rupee-notes are available in denominations of Rs. 100, 10, 5, 2 and 1. The one-rupee notes are issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The other notes are issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Small change consists of 1 pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, 4 annas and 8 annas. The following table gives the value of Indian currency in terms of British and American currencies :

<i>Indian</i>	<i>British</i>	<i>American</i>
1 pice	1 farthing	—
4 pice or 1 anna	1 penny (approx.)	—
16 annas or one rupee	1s. 6d.	21 cents.
13 rupees 6 annas ...	1 pound st.	—
4 rupees 12 annas (approx.)	—	1 dollar.

This table is based on an average rate of exchange of one shilling and six pence to the rupee and is subject to fluctuation.

13. SOME APPROXIMATE COMPARATIVE MEASURES

Lineal

1 inch 25 millimetres.
1 foot 30 centimetres.
1 yard (3 feet) 0.914 metres

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Avoirdupois

1 pound (lb.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo.
1 ton (28 maunds)	1.015 kilos.

Fluids

1 pint	$\frac{1}{2}$ litre.
1 gallon	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$ litres.

14. POSTAL INFORMATION

Normal working hours

Week days	...	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays	...	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Sundays	...	No work is transacted but at certain important places late fee letters are accepted. At Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur, Banaras, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore and Jaipur, certain post offices work on Sundays also and do all transactions except Savings Bank and delivery.

There is no delivery of mails on Sundays, but Express Delivery articles are delivered at certain places by Telegraph Offices.

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The postage rates for the inland and foreign correspondence are as follows:

	<i>Inland</i>	<i>Foreign</i>
Letters ...	2 annas for the first tola and 1 anna for every additional tola or fraction thereof.	4 annas for the first ounce, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas for each additional ounce or part thereof.
Letter-card ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ annas.	
Post card ...	Single— $\frac{3}{4}$ anna	Single $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas each.
	Reply— $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas	Reply 5 annas each.
Post card (local) ...	Single— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna Reply—1 anna	
Parcels ...	6 annas for every 40 tolas or part of that weight.	Different rates for different countries as given in P&T Guide.

N.B.—

- (i) Inland rates of surface postage apply to Aden, Ceylon, Pakistan, Nepal and Portuguese India in respect of all postal articles, except letter-cards

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which can be used for correspondence within India only.

- (ii) The inland letter-card corresponds to the Air Letter in the foreign service and is similar in size and shape.
- (iii) 1 tola equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. approximately.

In the inland post all first class mails and money orders are carried by air wherever it is practicable. No separate air mail fee is levied on letter-cards, post cards and money orders. For other articles (except parcels), a surcharge of one anna per tola is payable in addition to ordinary postage. For parcels, sent by air in the inland service, an inclusive charge of 10 annas for every 20 tolas or part of that weight is levied.

Air parcel service to foreign countries except to Ceylon is not available. The postage on an air parcel to Ceylon is Rs. 2/- per lb. or part of that weight. For articles of the letter mail addressed to Ceylon and Pakistan, the air mail fee is $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per tola in addition to the ordinary postage and the rate for an air letter to Ceylon or to Pakistan is 3 annas inclusive of ordinary postage.

For other foreign countries, the air mail fees are inclusive of ordinary postage. Rates for a few countries are shown below:

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Country of destination	Letters and packets per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Post card		Air Letter	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
U.K., France and all other countries in Europe ...	0	12	0	5	0	6
U.S.A., Canada, Mexico and all other countries in North and Central America ...	1	8	0	9	0	10
Brazil, Argentine, Chile and other countries in South America ...	1	12	0	11	0	12
Australia, New Zealand & other places in Oceania	0	14	0	6	0	8
South Africa, Egypt, and other countries in Africa ...	0	14	0	6	0	8
Burma ...	0	6	0	3	0	6
China ...	1	4	0	8	0	10
Japan ...	1	2	0	7	0	8
Malaya, Siam, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Indonesia, J o r d a n , Iraq, Hong Kong, Aden, etc. ...	0	10	0	5	0	6

Second class Air Mail (which includes printed papers, newspapers, business papers, sample

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packets, mixed packets and literature for the blind) can be sent at a concessional rate of four annas per half ounce to U.K., Switzerland, Egypt, Iraq, Malaya and Indonesia. Packets sent as second class Air Mail must not contain a letter, and should bear on the outside a blue Air Mail label and the inscription "Printed Papers," "Business Papers," etc. Telegrams are accepted at principal telegraph offices and main post offices at all hours on all days of the week. Ordinary inland telegrams are charged for at 12 annas for the first 8 words and one anna for each additional word. Express telegrams are charged for at double the rates for ordinary telegrams. As regards foreign telegrams, there are different rates for different countries but all are subject to a minimum charge for 5 and 22 words for ordinary and letter telegrams, respectively. The rates per word are as follows:—

	<i>Ordinary telegram.</i>	<i>Letter telegram.</i>
(i) Commonwealth Countries ...	12 annas	6 annas.
(ii) U.S.A. and her possessions ...	Rs. 1/3/-.	9½ annas.
(iii) Countries other than the Commonwealth and the U.S.A. ...	Range from As. 8 to Rs. 3/4/-.	Range from As. 4 to Rs. 1/10/-.

15. CLEARANCE OF BAGGAGE

Tourists are advised to arrange for clearing their baggage by one of recognized travel agencies who generally send their agents to meet every passenger steamer arriving in Bombay or Calcutta. If porters are engaged to clear the baggage, their badge numbers should be noted. Porters are also available at each of the important railway stations. The airlines maintain their own porters at every airport.

16. LIST OF THE RECOGNIZED TOURIST AGENCIES

1. American Express Co., Inc., Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
2. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
3. Bharat Travel Service, Ltd., Vanguard House, 11 and 12, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.
4. Cook & Son, Ltd., Thos., Hornby Road, Bombay-1.
5. Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd., Lloyds Bank Building, Hornby Road, Post Box No. 398, Bombay-1.

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6. Govan Agencies, Ltd., Post Box No. 10, Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
7. Grindlays Bank, Ltd., Post Box No. 93, Mint Road, Bombay-1.
8. India Travel Service Ltd., 16, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
9. International Carriers, Ltd., 32, Rampart Row, Bombay.
10. Iyer & Son, Ltd., Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
11. Jeena & Co., 10, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
12. Lee & Muirhead (India), Ltd., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
13. Ram Mohan & Co., Ltd., National Insurance Buildings, 362, Netaji Subhas Road, Madras.
14. Trade Wings, 30, Rampart Row, Bombay.
15. Tulsidas Khimji, 46, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
16. Vensimal Bassarmal & Bros., Kalbadevi Road, Post Box No. 2112, Bombay-2.

17. STEAMSHIP ROUTES TO INDIA

1. **American President Line.**

Monthly sailing between America and India by the round-the-world route.

2. **Anchor Line, Ltd.**

Monthly service from Liverpool to Said, Aden and Karachi.

3. **Bombay Steam Navigation Co.**

Weekly sailings between Karachi and Bombay.

4. **British India Steam Navigation Company.**

Regular passenger service from Japan, China, Malaya and Rangoon to Calcutta; and from East and South Africa, Persian Gulf Ports and Pakistan to Bombay.

5. **East Asiatic Lines.**

Sailings from Red Sea, Mediterranean and North Sea Ports to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

6. **Everett Star Line.**

Monthly service from Basrah, Khorramshahr, Kuwait, Bahrein, Karachi to Bombay and from Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo to Bombay.

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7. Indian African Line.

Steamship service between East and South Africa and Madras and Calcutta.

8. Indo-China Line.

Steamship service from Japan, China, and Malaya to Calcutta.

9. Lloyd Triestino Line.

Monthly cargo-passenger boat sailings between Italy, Australia and India.

10. Mogul Line.

Sailings between Red Sea Ports and India.

11. Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

Regular Passenger service between U.K., India, Australia and Far East.

12. Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

Regular Passenger service between Europe and India.

13. Polish Ocean Lines.

Passenger Service between Southampton and Bombay.

18. AIR ROUTES FROM, TO OR THROUGH INDIA

<i>Company</i>	<i>Routes</i>
1. Air Ceylon	Ceylon - India - Madras - Calcutta - Bombay - Karachi - palli. Colombo-Bombay-Karachi- Cairo-Rome-London.
2. Air France	Paris-Nice-Beirut-Dhahran- Karachi-Calcutta-Saigon. Paris-Rome-Beirut-Dhah- ran-Karachi-Calcutta- Saigon. Paris-Damascus-Dhahran- Karachi-Bangkok-Saigon.
3. Air-India Inter- national Ltd., Bombay	Bombay-Cairo-Rome-Paris- London. Bombay-Cairo-Geneva- London. Calcutta-Bombay-Cairo- Geneva-London. Calcutta-Bombay-Cairo- London. Bombay-Karachi-Aden- Nairobi.

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<i>Company</i>	<i>Routes</i>
4. Bharat Aairways Ltd., Calcutta.	Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore.
5. British Overseas Airways Corporation.	London-Rome-Cairo-Karachi-Calcutta-Singapore-Jakarta-Darwin-Sydney
	London-Rome-Cairo-Bahrein-Karachi-Bombay-Colombo-Singapore.
	London-Rome-Cairo-Bahrein-Karachi-Colombo.
	London-Rome-Cairo-Bahrein-Karachi-Bombay.
	London-Tripoli-Cairo-Bahrein-Karachi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore (<i>Freight only</i>) (on the return flight the service stops at Delhi also)-
	London-Rome-Cairo-Bahrein-Karachi-Delhi-Calcutta Rangoon
	London-Zurich-Rome-Cairo-Basra-Karachi-Delhi-Rangoon-Bangkok-

TOURIST INFORMATION

<i>Company</i>	<i>Routes</i>
	Hongkong-Tokyo (on the return flight stop at Rangoon is omitted, and the service stops at Calcutta).
	London-Rome-Cairo-Basra-Karachi-Calcutta-Rangoon-Bangkok-Hongkong-Tokyo.
6. Braathens S. A. F. E. Airtransport A/S.	Oslo-Stockholm-Amsterdam-Cairo-Abadan-Karachi-Bombay-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong.
7. Iranian Airways Co.	Teheran-Esfahan-Yazd-Kerman-Zahedan-Karachi.
8. K.L.M.	Amsterdam-Rome-Cairo-Bombay-Karachi-Calcutta (on the return flight stop at Rome is omitted, and the service stops at Munich).
	Amsterdam-Rome-Cairo-Basra-Karachi-Calcutta-

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Company

Routes

Bangkok-Singapore-Jakarta (on the return flight stops at Calcutta and Rome are omitted).

Amsterdam-Munich-Cairo-Basra-Karachi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Jakarta (on the return flight stops at Basra, Cairo and Munich are omitted, and service stops at Dhahran, Damascus and Athens).

9. Orient Airways Ltd.

Karachi-Delhi-Dacca/Calcutta-Delhi-Karachi.
Dacca-Calcutta.
Chittagong-Calcutta.

10. Pan American World Airways System.

New York-London-Brussels-Munich-Istanbul-Beirut-Basra-Karachi-Delhi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong-Okinawa-Tokyo-Wake Island-Honolulu-San Francisco (on the return flight stops at Tokyo and Okinawa are omitted and the service stops at Guam Island & Manila).

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<i>Company</i>	<i>Routes</i>
	New York-London-Brussels-Munich-Istanbul-Beirut-Basra-Karachi-Delhi-Calcutta-Bombay-Hongkong-Yokohama-Wake Island-Honolulu-San Francisco (on the return flight stop at Okinawa is omitted).
11. Philippine Airlines.	Manila-Calcutta-Karachi-Tel Aviv-Rome-Madrid-London.
12. Qantas Empire Airways	London-Rome-Cairo-Karachi-Calcutta-Singapore-Jakarta-Darwin-Sydney. London-Rome-Cairo-Karachi-Bombay-Colombo-Singapore-Jakarta-Darwin-Sydney. London-Tripoli-Bahrein-Karachi-Delhi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore-Jakarta-Sydney (on the return flight stop at Delhi is omitted). (<i>Freight service only</i>).

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<i>Company</i>	<i>Routes</i>
13. Siamese Airways	Bangkok-Rangoon-Calcutta.
14. Scandinavian Airlines.	Stockholm-Copenhagen-Frankfurt-Zurich-Rome-Lydd-Karachi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong-Tokyo.
15. Trans-World Airlines.	New York-Paris-Rome-Athens-Cairo-Basra-Dhahran-Bombay (on the return flight stop at Athens is omitted and the service stops at Milan, Zurich & Shannon).
	New York-Paris-Zurich-Rome-Cairo-Basra-Dhahran-Bombay (on the return flight stop at Zurich is omitted).
	New York-Paris-Rome-Cairo-Basra-Dhahran-Bombay (on the return flight stop at Basra is omitted, and the service stops at Athens, Geneva, and Shannon).

19. INTERNAL TRAVEL FACILITIES

(i) Air lines

India is served by a network of airways. All airlines maintain efficient staff. There are lounges and restaurants at all the main airports and airlines provide free transport between the aerodrome and the town booking centre. Some of the airlines provide free meals and snacks during flights. The staff of air companies do not accept nor are they allowed to accept gratuities.

The normal free allowance of baggage per person is 44 lb.

Prohibited articles on aircraft include all inflammable or explosive material. Travellers should not carry ~~any~~ fluid, non-safety matches, etc., or on their person. A full list of articles so prohibited is displayed at all the offices of air companies.

Firearms and Ammunitions

Firearms and suitably packed ammunition as may be reasonably required for the private use of any person, either as personal luggage or freight, are accepted for carriage on condition that they are declared and surrendered to the custody of the Commander of the aircraft before embarkation and the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules made thereunder are complied with.

Photography and Carriage of Photographic Apparatus

Photography at Government aerodromes and from aircraft is prohibited, except with the permission in writing of the Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

Cameras and other apparatus for recording photographic impressions can be carried in aircraft only when kept in the custody of the person in charge of the aircraft or when the permission visualized in the preceding paragraph has been obtained.

Cancellation of reservations

If travellers have to cancel or defer their reservation, they should inform the company at the earliest possible moment and return their ticket. No refund can be guaranteed, as such refund must be governed by the circumstances of the cancellation and according to the company's rules in force at the time.

Air Services in India

The following are the internal airlines in India :

<i>Company</i>	<i>Routes</i>
1. Air India Ltd., Bombay.	Bombay-Calcutta., Bombay-Delhi (Day service).

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<i>Company</i>	<i>Routes</i>
	Bombay-Delhi (Night service).
	Bombay-Ahmedabad-Karachi.
	Bombay-Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Colombo.
	Madras-Bangalore-Cochin-Trivandrum.
2. Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay.	Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj-Karachi.
	Bombay-Keshod-Porbandar-Jamnagar-Bhuj.
	Bombay-Bhavnagar-Rajkot.
	Bombay-Poona-Belgaum-Bangalore.
	Bombay-Poona-Bangalore.
	Bombay-Cochin.
3. Airways (India) Ltd., Calcutta.	Calcutta-Bhuvanewar- Madras-Bangalore Calcutta-Bombay Calcutta-Dacca Calcutta-Bhuvanewar
	Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari.
	Calcutta-Gauhati.
	Calcutta-Bagdogra.
	Calcutta-Dacca.
	Calcutta-Nagpur-Bombay.

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<i>Company</i>	<i>Routes</i>
4. Bharat Airways Ltd., Calcutta.	Calcutta-Patna-Banaras-Lucknow-Delhi. Calcutta-Agartala. Calcutta-Gangtok-Tezpur. Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar. Calcutta-Chittagong.
5. Deccan Airways Ltd., Begumpet (Dn.).	Madras-Hyderabad-Nagpur-Delhi. Hyderabad-Bangalore. Hyderabad-Bombay. Delhi-Nagpur- Madras Bombay-Nagpur- Calcutta
6. Indian National Airways Ltd., New Delhi.	Delhi-Lahore. Calcutta-Delhi. Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur-Karachi. Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar. Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar.
7. Kalinga Airlines, Calcutta.	Calcutta-Agartala (<i>Freight only</i>).

(ii) Railways

Indian Railways have special arrangements for the requirements of tourists and the staff is instructed to provide all possible facilities to them. Recognized travel agents undertake to make complete travel arrangements for tourists.

Tourist Cars

For those who wish to be independent of hotels, comfortable tourist cars can be reserved, which afford the maximum space possible for the comfort of the occupants. On these cars, the tourist can have his own personal servants and their direct continuous service, a private parlour and bedroom throughout the trip and meals cooked in the way the tourist wants them. There is accommodation for eight persons generally in a car on the Broad Gauge system and for six in one on the Metre Gauge.

Tourist cars can be cut off at any place the tourist likes. They are fitted with electric fans and lights and bells. The newer tourist cars are generally supplied with crockery, table linen, cutlery, refrigerators, bed linen and towels.

Saloons

Special four, six and eight wheeler saloons are also available. Accommodation on these saloons

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varies over the different railways and different gauges. These saloons have their own kitchens, where independent arrangements may be made for cooking.

Charges for these tourist cars and saloons are as follows:—

	<i>4-wheeler.</i>			<i>6-wheeler.</i>			<i>8-wheeler.</i>		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Empty haulage between stations where these are normally stabled (usually principal Ports and Hd. Qrs. stations of Rail- ways) and the station where the journey commences from or finally terminates ...	0	5	0	0	7	6	0	10	0
	per mile.								
Haulage ...	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	12	0
	per mile.								
Hire charges ...	16	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
	per day of halt or part thereof.								

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The cost per head for travel in these saloons and tourist cars works out at a little over 50% over the first class fare. Special trains also can be arranged at a little over double the first class fare.

Reservation of Compartments and Berths

Generally there are four berths in a first class compartment and five berths in a second class compartment. There are also on some railways, two-berth first and second class coupes. Each first and second class compartment and coupe, except on certain special trains, has its own lavatory, and many of these have needle spray or long baths as well. Berths can be reserved at the stations at which trains or carriages originate on payment of a small fee. Subject to accommodation being available, berths can also be reserved at intermediate stations, on certain trains, provided seventy-two hours' notice is given.

Luggage

Free allowance for luggage:

First Class	...	60 seers or 123 lb.	} (exclusive of bedding)
Second Class	...	40 „ 82 „	

Bedding and smaller articles are allowed to be taken in the compartment.

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The following are the fares for each fifty miles:—

Fares

Rates	Indian.			Sterling.			Dollar.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	£.	s.	d.	\$	cents.	
Class.									
First	...	7	4	0	0	10	11	1	52.3
Second	...	4	3	0	0	6	6	—	88.0

First and Second class passengers are provided with sleeping berths at night without extra charge. Beddings can also be arranged for passengers travelling by mail trains on the Calcutta-Delhi, Calcutta-Bombay and Delhi-Bombay routes on adequate notice at a small charge. The amenity is also available to those entraining or detraining *en route*.

A passenger is allowed to break journey for one day for every 250 miles he travels.

Special concessions are allowed to students travelling in parties of over fifteen. First class accommodation is provided on payment of Second class fares and Second class accommodation on payment of Inter class fares.

Restaurant Cars

Dining Cars are attached to most of the mail and express trains. On trains which have no

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dining cars, meals may be obtained from restaurants or refreshment rooms at important stations. Food is served in western style, both in restaurant cars and refreshment rooms.

Air-conditioned Coaches

Air-conditioned accommodation is available on the following services (daily, weekly or more frequently):—

Bombay (Central) and Amritsar *via* Delhi.

Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Delhi.

Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Howrah *via* Allahabad.

Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Howrah *via* Nagpur.

Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Madras (Central) *via* Raichur.

Howrah and Delhi.

Delhi and Kalka (*en route* to Simla).

Delhi and Madras (Central).

The fare per mile is 30 pies. Berths in air-conditioned coaches may be reserved up to one month in advance of the journey.

20. CONVEYANCE

Taxicabs are available for hire in all the principal cities. Taxicab charges are reasonable

and there are fixed schedules of rates. The fares are generally between eight annas and one rupee per mile. Tips are not given to taxi drivers.

21. ACCOMMODATION

Hotels

All principal cities have good hotels run on western style. Charges for board and lodging in hotels in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per day. De-luxe suites are also available in big hotels in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Charges for these suites are from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per day. At other places charges vary from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per day.

Since there is heavy demand for hotel accommodation during the tourist season, visitors are advised to reserve in advance, preferably through tourist agencies. Normally two to four weeks' notice is required by important hotels during the season. The hotel management makes special arrangements for foreign tourists. A hotel guide giving the names of western style hotels, their tariff and other information is published by the Ministry of Transport and can be obtained from travel agencies, Indian Missions abroad and the Regional Tourist Offices. The State guest houses in the erstwhile

princely States of India have also been opened for foreign tourists.

Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses

Dak bungalows and rest houses are available at smaller centres. The keeper of dak bungalows will provide meals but whenever possible he should be notified before arrival. The bed rooms in the dak bungalows have adjoining bath rooms and are provided with reasonably good furniture and light. There is a fixed fee for occupation ; charges for meals are extra. Service and comfort obtainable in dak bungalows and rest houses cannot obviously be compared to the standards of large hotels. They are convenient only for short stays. No khansamas (coolies) are attached to rest houses and the tourists have to make their own cooking arrangements. Special reservations for foreign tourists are made in the dak bungalows and the rest houses.

Retiring Rooms on Railway.

There are good retiring rooms at some of the important railway stations such as Victoria Terminus (Bombay), Bombay Central, Madras Central, Egmore Madras, Madura, Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Delhi, Kanpur, etc. The Tourist Introduction Card will be useful for purposes of reservation of railway retiring rooms, dak bungalows and rest houses when required.

Tips

Hotels and rest houses generally do not include service charges in their bills. When no such charge is shown, visitors are advised to give a tip of approximately 10 p.c. of the amount of the bill. It is not customary to tip taxi drivers in India.

Travelling Servants

Travelling servants are available from travel agencies which keep a register of such servants. Servants are not absolutely necessary, but a good servant is well worth the expense. The servant will be particularly useful during the railway journey when he will look after the baggage, make beds and attend on the employer personally. He will also act as an interpreter and valet.

22. LIQUOR PERMITS

Complete prohibition exists only in Bombay and Madras States regarding importation or consumption of any kind of alcoholic drinks. In order, however, to allow temporary visitors to have alcoholic drinks while they are in the States of Bombay and Madras, the Governments of these States allow certain special facilities for tourists coming from countries where drink is consumed as a matter of course or as a social custom.

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1. Tourists coming under this category and holding Government of India 'Tourist Introduction Cards' obtainable at all Indian Embassies and Consulates abroad and the Regional Tourist Offices in India, are able to procure Liquor Permits on furnishing their names, nationalities and proposed period of stay in those States in the printed application forms. On production of this Permit the tourists can procure their drinks from any of the Hotel Permit Rooms or authorized wine dealers.

2. In other States, there is only partial prohibition. The tourists can easily get alcoholic drinks without permits.

23. ENTERTAINMENT

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta have public theatres where plays by well known companies are acted in the local languages. On Sundays and other holidays art clubs usually arrange dance performances and music recitals. Shadow plays and puppet shows which depict episodes from the epics and history are popular forms of entertainment in smaller towns.

Every important town in India has a number of cinema houses where Indian, American and English films are shown daily. Some of the picture houses in Bombay and Calcutta compare

with the best in the world. Films are sometimes released simultaneously in New York, Bombay and Calcutta. Hotels and restaurants run on western lines have special dance nights every week with floor shows and cabarets.

24. INDIAN DANCES

Indian classical dance is a highly perfected art. The movements of eyes, neck and arms, the grace and beauty of sculpturesque poses and the pattern of sound and cadence woven by the feet constitute a rhythmic whole. In its classical forms, rhythm, music and gesture are fused to convey a single impression. These find purest expression in the Bharata School of Dancing (Bharata Natyam). The Bharata Natyam is pure dance, not a dance-drama. Today, the Indian ballet is represented mainly by three dance-forms: the Kathakali, the Kathak and Manipuri. The folk ballets form a separate group.

Kathakali is a highly developed pantomimic dance in which classical, mediaeval and modern strands have been harmonised into a unique science of histrionics. Literally the word Kathakali means 'story play' enacted through movements of the body, gestures, artistic mime and music.

In Northern India, Hindu and Muslim influences have been blended to create a dance form, more lyrical and less dramatic than Kathakali. Kathak retains Hindu themes and sentiments and employs the technique of the Natya Shastra. Courtly and foreign influences are noticeable in the fleeting footwork and swift movements of the body. The dance renders episodes from the Radha Krishna legend in pantomimic form. Each dance is set to a traditional melody, and the movements of the dancer tell the story.

In contrast to the classical Kathakali and the sophisticated Kathak, the Manipuri dance is a folk ballet.

The cultural rebirth of the present century has led to a stimulation of popular enthusiasm for dance. Classical dance has ceased to be a jealously guarded heritage and has become a social accomplishment. Instead of remaining slavish imitators of tradition, dancers today vary the traditional patterns with new movements and forms. Artists like Uday Shankar, Ram Gopal and Rukmini Devi have used existing dance styles to present original ballet compositions. Some of the well known troupes like the Indian National Theatres, the Chitra Players and the students of Visva Bharati and the Kalakshetra have used the dance drama to interpret certain aspects of India's cultural tradition.

25. FESTIVALS

Holi

This Hindu spring festival is celebrated in the month of March with the spraying of coloured water or powder on each other's clothes.

The Car Festival at Puri

The great Car Festival at Puri (Orissa), which is held annually during June or July, is the most famous among the processions in India. During this festival the image of Lord Jagannath—the Hindu deity—is placed in a huge wooden chariot drawn by pilgrims. The chariot is forty-five foot high and the wheels seven foot high. As many as 100,000 pilgrims or more attend this festival.

Durga Puja (worship of Goddess Durga)

This is the most important festival of Bengal. It is celebrated with great rejoicings in September-October.

Dusserah

This important Hindu festival is held in Asvin or (the first week of October) every year in commemoration of the victory of Lord Rama, the epic hero, over Ravana, the demon king. The Dusserah

celebrations at Mysore are very spectacular and attract visitors from all parts of the country.

Diwali

This festival of lamps, held on the New Moon of Kartik (October-November) every year, is celebrated throughout the country. On this occasion, houses and business premises are decorated and illuminated.

Muharram

This Muslim festival marks the martyrdom of Imam Hussain, the Prophet's grandson, who was murdered at Karbala (Iraq). Huge Taziyas (biers) carved in wood or pith are taken out in a procession and the mourners chant funeral hymns. Muharram at Lucknow is noted for the grandeur of the Taziyas.

National Day

The 26th January is a National Holiday to commemorate the inauguration of the Republic. Flag-hoisting ceremonies, processions and public meetings are held on this day in all villages, towns and cities. Special ceremonial parades are held in the State capitals. All public buildings are illuminated. The celebrations in Delhi are particularly impressive

26. MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

India is rich in museums and art galleries, a list of which is given below.

(i) Maintained by the Government of India

1. National Museum of India, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
 2. National Archives of India, New Delhi.
 3. Delhi Fort Museum of Archæology, Delhi.
 4. Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi.
 5. Archæological Museum, Nalanda.
 6. Archæological Museum, Sarnath.
 7. Archæological Museum, Nagarjunikonda.
 8. Fort St. George Museum, Madras.
 9. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.
 10. Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 11. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.
- } Managed by
Trusts.

(ii) Maintained by State Governments

1. State Museum, Bhuvaneshwar (Orissa).
2. State Museum, Lucknow.
3. Government Museum, Madras.

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4. Museum of Archæology, Mathura.
5. Central Museum, Nagpur.
6. Patna Museum, Patna.
7. State Museum, Gauhati (Assam).
8. Palace collection, Aundh.
9. Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore.
10. Baripada Museum, Mayurbhanj (Orissa).
11. Khiching Museum, Mayurbhanj State.
12. Baroda State Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda.
13. Barton Museum, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar).
14. Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba (Himachal Pradesh).
15. Archæological Museum, Himmatnagar (Idar).
16. Archæological Museum, Gwalior.
17. Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad.
18. Indore Museum, Indore.
19. Albert Museum, Jaipur.
20. Sardar Museum, Jodhpur.
21. Jardine Museum Khajuraho, Chhattarpur (Vindhya Pradesh).
22. Puddukottai Museum, P u d d u k o t t a i (Madras).

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23. Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot (Kathiawar).
24. Museum of Archaeology, Sanchi (Bhopal).
25. State Museum, Trichur (Cochin).
26. Government (Napier's) Museum, Trivandrum (Travancore).
27. Victoria Hall Museum, Udaipur (Rajputana).
28. Junagarh Museum, Junagarh (Saurashtra).
29. Nawanagar Museum, N a w a n a g a r (Saurashtra).

(iii) Maintained by Trusts

1. Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay.
2. Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona.

(iv) Maintained Privately

1. Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras (U.P.).
2. Gurukul Museum, Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar (U.P.).

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3. St. Xavier's College Museum, Bombay.
4. Museum of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta.
5. Asutosh Museum, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
6. Bharat Itihasa Sansodhak Mandal, Poona (Bombay).
7. Gramotthan Museum, Gramotthan Vidya-pitti, Sangaria, Chautala Road, Bikaner.
8. Textiles Museum, Ahmedabad.

(v) Maintained by Municipalities

1. Allahabad Municipal Museum, Allahabad.
2. Victoria Jubilee Museum, Bezwada.
3. Archæological Museum, Bijapur (Bombay).
4. Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.
5. Raipur Museum, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).

27. MOTORING IN INDIA

India has a network of good metalled roads which connect all the important cities of the country. Expeditions to places of interest can be

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made in motor cars at a reasonable cost. Tourists who wish to travel by car can obtain the necessary information from the undermentioned Automobile Associations:

1. The Secretary, Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
2. The Secretary, the Western Indian Automobile Association, 8, Queens Road, Bombay.
3. The Secretary, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Bombay.
4. The Secretary, Federation of Motor Transport Associations, Mehar Buildings, Chaulpatty, Bombay.
5. The Secretary, South India Automobile Association, Post Box No. 325, Mount Road, Madras.
6. The Secretary, U.P. Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road, Allahabad.
7. The Secretary, Automobile Association of Upper India, 4, Clyde Road, Lucknow.
8. The Secretary, Automobile Association of Upper India, Post Box No. 28, New Delhi.

National, regional and local maps of different scales are obtainable from the regional automobile associations or from booksellers.

Import of Vehicles

Regulations regarding the bringing into India of motor-cars or motor-cycles for touring purposes can be obtained from national automobile associations in the country where the intending visitor resides. These associations will normally issue a customs carnet or triptyque but may require security before doing so. Once obtained the carnet or triptyque will usually permit temporary importation of motor vehicles without payment of a deposit or further duty to the Indian Customs authorities. Those who do not possess a customs carnet or triptyque will have to pay duty and purchase tax, which is refunded when the vehicle leaves the country if the visitor declares that he is a *bona fide* tourist and will export the car within twelve months of its import.

There is a customs duty *ad valorem* on new cars. Used cars are assessed according to the length of time in use. A refund is obtainable if the car is exported within two years.

Taxation

Motor tax is levied in India by the State and is generally paid quarterly. If the tax has been paid in for a quarter in one State, it is not payable for the same quarter if the car goes to another State. The quarterly tax for a five-seater car varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100. Cars imported

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under a triptyque or a *carnet de passage* are generally exempt from the payment of the tax if the stay does not exceed thirty days in one State.

Registration

A motor vehicle driven in any public place in India requires to be registered with the registering authority and to carry a registration mark. Temporary registrations valid for one month are also allowed. The permanent registration fee is Rs. 16. If, however, the visitor has an International Certificate of Registration for his car it need not be registered again in India during his stay in the country.

Driving Licence

In India a driving licence costs Rs. 5 and is issued after the applicant has passed a driving test for which a fee ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 is charged. If, however, the visitor has an International Driving Permit, an Indian driving licence is not necessary until the expiry of the International Driving Permit.

Insurance

Third Party Insurance against death or bodily injury is compulsory in India. The insurance must be with a company registered in India or with a foreign insurer who has a guarantor in India.

Regulations

Traffic keeps to the left and overtakes on the right (except in places where there are special arrangements for the regulation of traffic—such as one-way streets, roundabouts, etc.). Subject to local regulations to the contrary, tramcars may be overtaken on either side.

There is no general speed limit for private cars in India, apart from the limit of 30 miles (48 kilometres) per hour in cities. Speed limits are indicated by signs.

Petrol

Petrol rationing has now been abolished all over the country except Jammu and Kashmir. There are thus no restrictions on the supply of petrol.

28. SPORT

Because of its well-defined seasons, India is able to provide more facilities for sport than many other countries, and visitors will find their particular requirements fully met. Racing, polo, golf, hunting, shooting, pigsticking, fishing, yatching, winter sports, tennis, cricket, hockey and football offer entertainment and relaxation in their respective seasons in centres widely apart and at a comparatively low cost.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Tennis

Tennis is controlled by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association through its affiliated State organizations. The standard of the game has considerably improved and India participated in the Davis Cup tournament at its first Asian Lawn Tennis Championship was held in Calcutta in December, 1949 and India won the singles championship.

Hockey

Hockey may be regarded as a national game. India has won the Olympic Hockey Championship three times in succession. The game is controlled by the All India Hockey Federation. The principal hockey tournaments are the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay, and the Beighton Cup in Calcutta.

Cricket

Indian cricket has reached international standard and representative Indian teams have toured the Commonwealth countries. It is controlled by the Board of Control of Cricket in India. There are seventeen State associations and they compete annually for the Ranji trophy, the gold cup in memory of the famous Indian cricketer. Bombay is the headquarter of the Cricket Club of India and the Brabourne Stadium attached to it is one of the finest of its kind.

Football

Calcutta is the main centre of the game. The principal competitions are the I.F.A. Shield in Calcutta and the Rover's Cup in Bombay and the Durand Cup in Delhi.

Polo

Polo is confined largely to the Army and the Rulers of Rajasthan, and India has produced some of the world's best polo players.

Golf

Golf is played in the chief cities of India and some golf courses in the country compare favourably with those in Europe. The casual visitor may have a game on a course at the usual green fee by arrangement with the Club Secretary. Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi, Ootacamund and Gulmarg in Kashmir are the main golf centres. Annual competitions are held by all leading clubs.

Racing

The standard of racing is high and the courses in Calcutta and Bombay compare with the best in the world, especially in the provision of comfort for race-goers. The chief events are the Indian Derby and the Eclipse Stakes of India, both run in Bombay, and the King's Cup in Calcutta.

Fishing

India offers unlimited opportunities of sport to the angler inasmuch as its rivers and lakes are abundantly stocked with a large variety of sporting fish. With a few exceptions fishing is free to everyone and open all the year round. The European trout has been successfully introduced and has grown and multiplied so that it offers under a careful system of culture and preservation as good a day's sport in ideal conditions as one could hope for in Europe.

Good deep sea fishing is available along the Travancore and Malabar coasts. The *mahseer* or Indian salmon is found in most of the large rivers of India, and as fighter it has few equals. The trout is found in the hill streams, particularly in Kashmir, the Kulu Valley and Ootacamund.

Pigsticking

Pigsticking is an exhilarating sport, for there are few animals in the world bolder than the wild boar. The chief centres for pigsticking are Meerut, Delhi, Mathura, Kanpur, Calcutta and Rajasthan.

Winter Sports

Winter sports are still in their infancy in India. One can skate at hill resorts and ski in Gulmarg in Kashmir.

Flying Clubs

There are active flying clubs in most of the State capitals in India.

Other Games

The other sports include athletics, swimming, driving and yatching. Wrestling is very popular and big events are held annually in all big cities. Billiards are played in practically all important clubs, while table tennis and badminton have made rapid progress in recent years.

29. SHIKAR (HUNTING)

Big Game

Within the confines of India are many varieties of wild animals. For the increasing number of those who hunt with camera there are smaller animals, reptiles, and countless birds of many species which furnish an inexhaustible supply of subjects for photography.

Among the game animals are species which afford as fine trophies as can be had in any other land ; moreover the greater number are to be found in no other country in the world. There are few shooting grounds in India more than a day's journey from the railway. Exception has to be made in regard to the countries beyond Kashmir and some other parts of the Himalayas.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Detailed information in respect of big game hunting in India is contained in the book *Big Game Hunting in India and the Game Animals of India*. This is a priced publication and can be had from the Manager of Publications, Old Secretariat, Delhi.

Recognized Expert Shikaris

Government recognize a few experts for organizing big game hunting trips in various parts of the country. Their names are available with the Travel Agents and the Government's Regional Tourist Offices. They make all necessary arrangements including hiring of weapons on an inclusive basis.

Small Game

During the winter months small game is plentiful and many an enjoyable day can be had even near big cities. Not far from Delhi one can shoot duck, goose, snipe and partridge, grey and black. Within a few hours of Calcutta very good duck and snipe shooting can be found and there are many local shikaris willing to take visitors out. Special facilities for duck shooting exist in Chilka Lake in Orissa.

The rice-fields in West Bengal are full of snipe in winter, and there are numerous lakes in the Gangetic Valley, which are the winter haunt of the wild duck. The sandy desert areas of Rajasthan are the home of the sand grouse. There are several varieties, the one most prized is the imperial sand grouse.

In all forest areas the jungle fowl are plentiful and these birds provide splendid shooting as they flit in and out.

The chikor, a hill partridge, is prized by sportsmen and is found in Kashmir.

Equipment

Tourists contemplating shooting big game are advised to provide rifles of suitable calibre, together with licences for their import into India, as well as police licences for their retention. It is also necessary to obtain permits to shoot in the area selected besides arranging for accommodation and transport, such as the hiring of lorries, bullock carts, boats and porters. In all the principal cities there are large stores where guns, ammunition and fishing tackle can be obtained. The spring months are the best for big game shooting.

30. LIST OF IMPORTANT PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

Northern India

1. **Agra** is the city of the famous Taj Mahal. Other important sights are the Agra Fort, Akbar's mausoleum at Sikandra, the tomb of Itmad-ud-dowla and Dayal Bagh. Twenty-two miles from Agra is *Fatehpur-Sikri*, the abandoned Moghul capital in excellent preservation.

2. **Ajmer** is a city of considerable antiquity. It is sacred to both Hindus and Muslims. Seven miles from Ajmer is *Pushkar*, the most sacred lake of India.

3. **Allahabad** is situated at the confluence of the Yamuna and the Ganga. It has an old fort. There is also an Asoka pillar. Sixty-five miles from Allahabad is *Kosambi* where ruins of an ancient capital have been partially excavated.

4. **Amritsar** is famous for the Golden Temple.

5. **Banaras** is a Hindu pilgrim centre. It is also the home of a famous university. About six miles from Banaras is *Sarnath*, one of the great Buddhist centres with many architectural remains.

6. **Bharatpur** is famous for its historic fort.

7. **Bikaner**, **Jodhpur**, **Kotah** and **Alwar** are famous for Rajput historical monuments.

TOURIST INFORMATION

8. **Bundi** is famous for its fine buildings. Jungles nearby provide plenty of tiger shooting.

9. **Delhi** is the capital of India. Important sights are Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, Red Fort, Juma Masjid, Humayun's Tomb, Kutb Minar, and Rajghat (Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi).

10. **Hardwar** is a great Hindu pilgrim centre.

11. **Jaipur** is the capital of Rajasthan. Important sights are the old observatory, museum, palaces and the Hawa Mahal. It is also famous for brass-works, stone carving, ivory and sandal-wood works, etc. Five miles from Jaipur is *Amber*, a picturesque medieval capital containing many interesting architectural remains.

12. **Kangra Valley** is famous for its magnificent landscapes and historic temples. *Dalhousie* and *Dharamsala* are two important hill stations in this valley.

13. **Kulu Valley** is an ideal place for hiking and trout fishing.

14. **Kashmir** is the tourist's paradise. The health resorts of Kashmir are some of the most picturesque in the world. *Pahlgam*, situated in the centre of the Liddar Valley, has excellent camping sites. *Gulmarg*, 8,700 ft. above sea level,

TOURIST INFORMATION

is the centre of Kashmir's winter sports. *Amar-nath*, situated at a height of nearly 13,000 ft., is an ancient place of pilgrimage for Hindus. *Srinagar*, the summer capital of Kashmir, is famous for its lakes.

15. **Kumaon Hills** which form part of the Himalayas are known as the sportsman's paradise. Two important summer resorts in these hills are *Nainital* and *Ranikhet*, situated on the shores of a lake. Most of the mountaineering parties establish their base at *Ranikhet*.

16. **Lansdowne** is situated in Garhwal about half way between Mussoorie and Nainital.

17. **Lucknow** is a city of historical monuments and Muslim shrines.

18. **Mathura** is an important place of pilgrimage for Hindus. It has a well known archaeological museum. Six miles from Mathura is *Brindaban* which is an equally important religious centre with sixteenth century temples.

19. **Mussoorie** is a summer holiday resort on the fringes of the Himalayas.

20. **Simla** is a well known hill station.

21. **Udaipur** is the city of lakes with island palaces. Seventy miles from Udaipur is *Chittorgarh*, the abandoned capital of Mewar, famous for its Tower of Victory.

Eastern India

1. **Budh Gaya** is a Buddhist centre of pilgrimage. It contains the famous medieval Buddhist temple.

2. **Bhuvaneshwar**, a city of ancient temples, is the new capital of Orissa. Nearby are the Jain rock-cut caves of Khandagiri and Asoka's Rock Edict at Dhauli.

3. **Calcutta**, important sights are the Hooghly Bridge, the Victoria Memorial, the Jain Temple, the Kali Temple, Belur Math, the Museum, and the Zoo.

4. **Darjeeling** is a Himalayan hill station from where Mount Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak in the world, can be seen.

5. **Gopalpur-on-sea** is a seaside resort for a quiet holiday.

6. **Jamshedpur** is famous as India's picturesque "Steel Town".

7. **Nalanda** contains a group of ruined Buddhist temples and monasteries and a small local museum. It was the seat of an ancient Buddhist university.

8. **Patna** is an important city on the site of the ancient city of Pataliputra.

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9. **Puri** is well known for the *Jagannath Temple* and the annual Car Festival. Twenty miles from Puri is Konarak, famous for the Sun Temple.

10. **Ranchi** is a well known hill station noted for its picturesque scenery and fine roads.

11. **Santiniketan** is the home of the famous *Viswa Bharati*, the international university founded by Rabindranath Tagore.

12. **Shillong** is the headquarters of the Assam Government. Thirty miles from Shillong is Cherrapunji which is the wettest place in the world.

13. **Imphal**, one of the north-east frontier towns, is celebrated for the Manipuri dance and handloom products.

14. **Sasaram** is famous for the magnificent 16th century tomb of Sher Shah, Emperor of Delhi.

15. **Cooch Behar** is known for the facilities and opportunities which it offers to shikaris in search of big game hunting.

Central India

1. **Gwalior** is famous for its historic fort. Seventy-three miles from Gwalior is *Shivpuri* or

TOURIST INFORMATION

Sipri famous for its lake and scenery. *Surwaya*, which is only twelve miles from Shivpuri, contains the remains of a fortress of the early medieval period.

2. **Jabalpur.** Twelve miles from Jabalpur are the Marble Rocks.

3. **Khajuraho** is famous for its group of highly ornate medieval temples.

4. **Mandu** is one of the greatest medieval city sites of India with extensive remains including fortifications and palaces. Thirty miles west of Mandu is *Bagh* which has a number of large caves adorned with fine old frescoes.

5. **Panchmarhi** is a famous hill station of Madhya Pradesh.

6. **Sanchi** is the site of the most extensive Buddhist remains in India. Most imposing of the remains is the Great Stupa.

7. **Sevagram** is the village where Mahatma Gandhi founded his Ashram.

8. **Ujjain** is one of the seven cities sacred to the Hindus.

Western India

1. **Ahmedabad** is an important industrial centre. It contains numerous monuments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

2. **Aiholi** contains fifty temples of great importance in the development of Hindu architecture and sculpture.

3. **Ajanta** is famous for its Buddhist rock-cut caves some of which contain exquisite wall paintings (1st century B.C. to 7th century A.D.).

4. **Ellora** is famous for its rock-cut caves and temples of the early Christian era.

5. **Aurangabad** has a fort built by Aurangzeb. Eight miles from Aurangabad is Daulatabad, remarkably complete medieval capital of India.

6. **Badami** is famous for sculptured caves of the 6th century and for group of Hindu temples. Fifteen miles from Badami is Pattadakal with an important group of early Hindu temples.

7. **Baroda** is a city of palaces.

8. **Bijapur** was a Muslim capital in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Gol Gumbaz has the second largest dome in the world and also a whispering gallery.

9. **Bombay** is the Gateway of India. Important places to visit are the Museum, the Gateway of India, the Hanging Gardens, the Marine Drive, the Juhu Beach and the Elephanta Caves.

10. **Junagarh**, situated below the celebrated Girnar Hill, is one of the most ancient cities of India. The temples on the hill are noted for their architecture and delicate paintings. On the way to Girnar is a rock with an Asokan edict.

11. **Kanheri** is famous for Buddhist caves of different dates beginning with the 1st century A.D. It is about twenty miles from Bombay.

12. **Lonavla**, in the heart of the evergreen Western Ghats, is known for the Karla Caves.

13. **Mahabaleshwar** and **Matheran** are famous hill stations of the Bombay State. They are noted for their dry and bracing climate, picturesque lakes and water-falls.

14. **Mount Abu** is famous for its richly carved Jain temples of the 11th-13th centuries.

15. **Nasik**, a place of pilgrimage for Hindus, is famous for Buddhist rock-cut temples of the 1st century B.C. and later.

16. **Palitana** is famous for its Holy Hill, Satrunjaya, and its Jain temples.

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17. **Poona** has many old palaces and parks and one of the best race courses in India.

18. **Porbander**, an attractive summer resort, is the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi.

19. **Somnath** is known for its historic Somnath temple.

Southern India

1. **Belur and Halebid** are famous for the elaborately sculptured temples of the Hoysala period.

2. **Bangalore** is the garden city of India. Forty-five miles from Bangalore are the Kolar Gold Fields.

3. **Cape Comorin** is the southernmost tip of India where the waters of the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean meet.

4. **Conjeevaram** is famous for its temples.

5. **Ernakulam** is famous for its backwaters fringed by Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jewish settlements.

6. **Hampi** is the ruined capital of the Vijayanagar Empire.

7. **Hyderabad** is a city of considerable interest with its central Char Minar, extensive bazars

and the Museum. The spectacular Fort of Golconda is in the vicinity of the city.

8. Jog Falls are one of the highest waterfalls in the world.

9. Kodaikanal is a charming summer resort in the Palni hills.

10. Madras possesses a beautiful beach, a good museum and attractive public buildings. The famous 7th century seaport of *Mahabalipuram*, with its numerous sculptured rock-cut and other temples, is within two hours from Madras. *Adyar*, on the outskirts of Madras, is the headquarters of the Theosophical Society. *Kalakshetra*, in the same town, is a well known institution for music, dance and drama.

11. Mahabalipuram, about fifty miles from Madras is famous for its seven pagodas.

12. Mysore is the city of lights. The enchanting Brindavan Gardens are only ten miles from Mysore. Nearby is ~~Srirangapatnam~~ the former capital of Mysore State. Sultan's fort, mosque and palaces.

13. Madura is noted for the great Meenakshi temple.

TOURIST INFORMATION

14. **Ootacamund** is known as the queen of hill stations with its sweet air and grassy downs reminiscent of Sussex. Coonoor and Kotagiri are also pleasant health resorts in the Nilgiris.

15. **Padmanabhapuram**, an ancient capital of Travancore, is famous for its mural paintings.

16. **Pondicherry** is the seat of Sri Aurobindo's Ashram.

17. **Rameshwaram** contains one of India's most venerated temples, perhaps the finest example of South India architecture.

18. **Sravanabelgola** is famous for its Jain temples and the colossal statue of Gomatesvara.

19. **Tanjore** has the famous Brihadeswara temple.

20. **Tiruchirapalli** is noted for the temple city of *Srirangam*.

21. **Trivandrum** has a lovely beach, a famous art gallery and museum and is well-known for its ivory-work.

22. **Visakhapatnam** is an important port on the Eastern Coast.

TOURIST INFORMATION

31. ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN DELHI

(a) Embassies

1. AFGHANISTAN

24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi	...	<i>Telephone.</i> 8161
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2. ARGENTINE

1, Mansingh Road, New Delhi	...	45433
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3. BELGIUM

Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	...	8437
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4. BRAZIL

8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.	...	8452
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5. BURMA

Block A, Room Nos. 2W-1 and 2E-1, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	...	8514 43441
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6. CHINA

"Jind House", Lytton Road, New Delhi.	...	42960 44340
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7. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

25, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.	...	43385 45006
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TOURIST INFORMATION

8. EGYPT

	<i>Telephone.</i>
Room No. 39, Swiss Hotel, Delhi. ...	5979
	5970

9. FRANCE

2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. ...	7654
	40039

10. INDONESIA

Curzon Road Barracks, New Delhi. ...	45028
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11. IRAN

4, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi. ...	40482
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12. ITALY

17, York Road, New Delhi. ...	7513
	7935

13. NEPAL

12, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. ...	7568
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14. NETHERLANDS

4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi. ...	8879
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15. THAILAND

15, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. ...	7309
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16. TURKEY

Maiden's Hotel, New Delhi. ...	5954
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TOURIST INFORMATION

17. U.S.A.

Bahawalpur House, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.	<i>Telephone.</i> 43041 43165
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18. U.S.S.R.

Travancore House, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	8030
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19. YUGOSLAVIA

Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.	6537
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(b) High Commissions

1. AUSTRALIA

Australia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	40041 40042 40043
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2. CANADA

4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi	40191
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3. CEYLON

2, Scindia House, Queensway, New Delhi.	44715
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4. PAKISTAN

Sher Shah Road, New Delhi	7041/5 8069
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5. UNITED KINGDOM

6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.	40151
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TOURIST INFORMATION

(c) Legations

Telephone.

1. AUSTRIA

Theatre Communication Buildings,
Connaught Place, New Delhi. ... 8495

2. CHILE

138, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi. ... 43741

3. DENMARK

1, Humayun Road, New Delhi. ... 40943

4. ETHIOPIA

29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi. ... 8662

5. FINLAND

1, Humayun Road, New Delhi. ... 45380

6. HOLY SEE

8, Alipur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi. 6767

7. HUNGARY

Hotel Imperial, New Delhi. ... 7111

8. IRAQ

21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi. ... 40088

TOURIST INFORMATION

9. NORWAY

	<i>Telephone.</i>
Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. ...	6470

10. PORTUGAL

22, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi. ...	44721
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11. SWEDEN

Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi. ...	40890
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12. SWITZERLAND

Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi. ...	8019
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13. SYRIA

Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. ...	6780
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ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES AND TRADE COMMISSIONS IN BOMBAY

1. AFGHANISTAN

115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6. ...	40677
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2. BELGIUM

11, Carmichael Road, Bombay-26. ...	41824
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TOURIST INFORMATION

3. BRAZIL

Asian Building,	Ballard	Estate,	<i>Telephone.</i>
Bombay-1.	33157

4. CUBA

Commerce House,	Ballard	Estate,	
Bombay-1.	32822

5. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

87, Woodhouse Road,	Colaba,	Bombay	35944
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6. DENMARK

Eros Cinema Building,	Queens Road,		
Bombay.	35854

7. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

211-17, Nagdevi Street,	Jamal		
Building, Bombay-3.	...	...	—

8. EGYPT

Cambata Buildings,	Queens Road,		
Churchgate Reclamation,	Bombay....		31735

9. FRANCE

87-B, Nepean Sea Road,	Bombay. ...	44956
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TOURIST INFORMATION

10. GREECE

Menkwa Building, Outram Road; Fort, Bombay-1.	<i>Telephone.</i> 20889
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11. IRAN

4, Dorchester Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay.	45185
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12. IRAQ

203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.	40969
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13. ITALY

Contractor Buildings, Nicol Road, Bombay.	23084
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14. THE LEBANON

Churchgate Street, Hornby Road, Bombay.	31873
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15. LUXEMBURG

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.			33328
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16. INDONESIA

117-'Air Lines' Hotel, Churchgate, Street, Bombay.	...		—
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TOURIST INFORMATION

17. NETHERLANDS

314, Hornby Road, Bombay. ... *Telephone.*
—

18. NICARAGUA

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 27017

19. NORWAY

Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate,
Bombay ... 23394
24672

20. PANAMA

Sir P. S. Mehta Road, Bell Building,
Fort, Bombay. ... 33666

21. PORTUGAL

19-A, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay. 35477

22. SAUDI ARABIA

"Firdaus" Flat No. 18, 4th Floor,
Marine Drive, Bombay. ... —

23. SPAIN

"Oceana", 153-Marine Drive, Church-
gate Reclamation, Bombay. ... 22427

TOURIST INFORMATION

24. SWEDEN

Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol *Telephone.*
Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. 26583

25. SWITZERLAND

125, Maneckjee Wadia Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. ... 23738

26. SYRIA

Mustaffa Buildings, 3rd Floor, Sir
P. M. M. Road, Malabar
Hill, Bombay. ... 25270

27. TURKEY

"Firdaus" 56, Marine Drive, Bombay. 27439

28. U.S.A.

Construction House, Nicol Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay. ... 30083-86

29. VENEZUELA

Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. ... —

30. YUGOSLAVIA

Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. ... —

TOURIST INFORMATION

31. GERMAN

Bombay

32. ISRAEL

Bombay

33. MONACO

Bombay

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN
CALCUTTA

Telephone.

1. BELGIUM

24/1A, Alipore Road, Calcutta. South 2136

2. BOLIVIA

7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. West 229

3. BRAZIL

Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. —

4. BURMA

12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. —

5. CHINA

30, Stephen's Court,
18-B, Park Street, Calcutta. —

TOURIST INFORMATION

6. COLOMBIA

20, Mansion Place, Calcutta

Telephone.
—

7. DENMARK

F2, Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subhas
Road, Calcutta.

Bank 1078

8. ECUADOR

6, Lyons Range, Calcutta-1.

Pk. 701

9. ELSALVADOR

10, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta-6.

B.B. 296

10. FRANCE

26, Park Mansion, Park Street,
Calcutta.

3090

11. GREECE

7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

West 229

12. HAITI

2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

3841

13. ITALY

227-1, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta

—

TOURIST INFORMATION

14. NEPAL

25, Raja Santosh Road, Calcutta.

Telephone.
—

15. NETHERLANDS

5, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. B.B. 5670

16. NORWAY

P.B. No. 2211, 9, Netaji Subhas
Road, Calcutta. Howrah 1166

17. PERU

Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. —

18. PHILIPPINES

Grand Hotel, Calcutta. —

19. PORTUGAL

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. 2716

20. SPAIN

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. —

21. SWEDEN

7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. 4083

TOURIST INFORMATION

22. SWITZERLAND

Clive Buildings, 8, Netaji Subhas
Road, Calcutta.

Telephone.

Pk. 751

23. TURKEY

Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

2666-67

24. U.S.A.

9, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta.

Pk. 482

25. VENEZUELA

7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

West 229

26. AUSTRIA

Calcutta.

—

27. INDONESIA

Calcutta.

—

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN MADRAS

1. BELGIUM

Lecot's Building, Erabalu Chetty,
Street, Madras.

... 2001

2. BURMA

Mount Road, Madras. ...

... —

TOURIST INFORMATION

3. COLOMBIA

Adyar P. O., Madras. ...	Telephone.
...	—

4. DENMARK

Mercantile Bank Buildings, First Line Beach, Madras. ...	3688
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5. FRANCE

North Beach Road, Madras. ...	—
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6. NETHERLANDS

North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras. ...	2956
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7. NORWAY

P.B. No. 42, Madras. ...	—
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8. PORTUGAL

San Thome Mylapore, Madras. ...	—
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9. SPAIN

113, Armenian Street, Madras. ...	—
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TOURIST INFORMATION

10. SWEDEN

8-9, Thamba Chetty Street, Madras ... *Telephone.* 2978-80

11. SWITZERLAND

115/116, American Road, Madras. ... 4406

12. U.S.A.

Dare House, Esplanade, Madras. ... 2138



Note.—Information in this chapter is liable to alteration from time to time.

"Nature too in this glorious country is chequered with variety and clad in glowing colours ; see the luxuriance of her tropical vegetation and the hurricane of her monsoon, see the majesty of her snow-covered Himalayas and dryness of her deserts ; see the immense plains of Hindustan and the scenery of her lofty mountains ; but, above all, see the immense age of her history and the poetry of her recollections."

—COUNT B'JORNST-JERNA

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